THE STRUGGLE FOR MAYOR.

MR. GRACE'S EFFORTS FOR HIMSELF.

REPUBLICANS TALEING OF CORNELIUS N. BLISS-WILL THE DEMOCRATS UNITE ? The local political situation continues to be what the politicians call "mixed," notwithstanding the Three such informal conferences were in progress in

the Aster House at one time yesterday. In me room were a few Democratic friends of ex-Mayor Cooper, who is expected home from Europe to-day. His friends in the County Democracy organization hope to persuade him to promise to accept a Lomination for or if tendered to him by that organization. Some of these men do not like Mayor Grace, but they see no way to stop his nomination except by get. ting Mr. Cooper in the field. They do not care to work openly against Grace, as they fear that they may be apelled to accept him as their party candidate. Said one of them in conversation yesterday :

"The situation is such that Grace's nomination can only be prevented by Mr. Cooper's acceptance. Grace said at first that under no circumstances that could arise would be consent to be a candidate. We Reskman and others of the Mavor's workers began at once to insist that he must be renominated. They have now, by the power of the city patronage under the Mayer's control, forced the organiza-tion into the extraordinary course of practically cinating the Mayor before a delegate to the convention which was supposed to do this work has been cted, and even before the primaries were called. Under these circumstances a convention will be a farce. nis was done purposely just before Mr. Cooper's return in order to preciute his accepting a nomination. The but he prefers Mr. Cooper, as he expects Mr. Cooper to say that he prefers Mr. Grace. This is a piece of sharp practice. If Mr. Cooper accepts now, of course Grace will have to get out of the way. He is not the honest choice of the organization. But these men propose to say to Mr. Cooper that the chared for him. I know that Mr. Cooper does not want the place, and under the circumstances he would he shall not be sidetracked by this piece of sharp prac tice if we can help it, as Grace's nomination means dis-In order to impress on Mr. Cooper the importance of

permitting the use of his name, these friends of his were in consultation yes erlay with some Tammany leaders, and they also "sounded" some Republican leaders on the possibility of a union on Cooper with Tammany or a commination with the Republicans. They could get no comfort from the Republicans, but they met with better success a cong Tammany mon. Before the tieserge movement developed such proportions the Tammany leaders would not consider the possibility of a union on either Cooper or Grace, Dut they admit the possibility of a union on Cooper. He kept all of his ance-lection acrosiments about patronage when Mayor before, and the Tammany men are withing to trust him. But they have no faith in anything Mr. Grace may say, Mr. Cooper le not regarded as a strong candidate except that he has a good sized "barrel," but the Democrats believe that with a union they can elect him. His relations with Hubert O. Thompson, whom he appointed Commissioner of Public Works, and with other politicians, are looked upon as elements of weakness. But his friends believe that he can be elected on a union ticket if he consents to become a candidate and gives Tammany satisfactory assurances of consideration in making appointments He is the most probable man for a union nonmation.

With Mr. Cooper out of the way Mr. Grace will have with Mr. Cooper out of the way Mr. Grace will have a clear field to nominate immed providing he thinks that he can be elected. That is thought to be the only thing in the way of his accepting a nomination before the convention meets. The conven-tion will be entirely under the control of the following destrict leaders, who are "the people" that met on Thursday night and in the name of "reform" demanded Mr. Grace's renomination:

Increase wight and in the name of "reform" demanded Mr. Grace's renomination:

1st District—Senator "Mike" Murphy: I'Id—Ex. Alderman "Fatty" waish, whose indictment for keeping a gambing basse was pigeon forder. I'Id—Pax Commissioner of Jurus Ecdly, appointed by Mayor Grace: I'VID—Commissioner of Jurus Ecdly, appointed by Mayor Grace: I'VID—The P. E. Iondin, vice Jachne, in Sing Sing: Vith—The Compeliation of Tweed fame: V'IIID—Deputy Collector Berry, who is to return to the Corporation Compelis office: VIIID—F. W. Dield, Assistant Corporation Counsel; IXID—Puble Commissioner Voorhis, appeinted by Grace: XND—Fathose Commissioner Voorhis, appeinted by Grace: XND—Fathose Commissioner Voorhis, appeinted by Grace Tathon Counsel; IXID—Puble Commissioner Voorhis, appeinted by Grace Tathon Counsel; IXID—Folice Commissioner Voorhis, appeinted by Grace Tathon Counsel; IXID—Folice Commissioner Voorhis, appeinted by Grace Tathon Counsel; IXID—Folice Commissioner Voorhis, appeinted by Grace Tori, XIIII—Fathoun Clerk, "Pat" Keenan, temporarily in charge owing to the unavoidable absence of John Keenan in Canada, XIIIth—Folico Justice Dury "connael" to the Aqueclust Boards of Appraisal; XIVth—No one recognized, as Manice B. Flynn still controlled the Countrolled by the Mayor; XVIIIh—Pulice Justice Power; XVIIIh—Pulice Justice Murray, XVIIIh—James Mecartacy acting in place of Hubert O. Thompson; XIXID—Alderman Masterson; XXII—James J. Kelso, Tweed's old Superintendent of Folice XXISt—Ellery Anderson; XXIIId—Police Justice and Offal Contractor "Andy" J. White; XXIVth—Fire Commissioner Purry, appointed by Grace.

These are the used who compose the executive countries before which all resolutions must come for sanc-

Chamberiain Ivina is a member, the other ten with the exception of E. Eiery Anderson being office-holders, such as Purroy, Beekman and Voorbis, the majority of whom are under personal obligations to the Mayor. He is thus he entire control of the organization. Itsumprecedented action in practically nominating him before the convention was called was done in accordance with the recommendation of the accret committee of sieven, of which Chamberiain Ivins, the Mayor's partner, is the leading spirit. Hence the great demand of the people for Mayor Grace to run again did not originate far from the Mayor's office. Controller Loew says that he still thinks that the Denocrate will unite on a candidate for Mayor. The Controller would nimself be acceptable to Tauma y. The friends of J. Edward Simmons, president of the Board of Education, are urging his name.

The Citizens Committee of One. Hundred expects to nominate Orlando B. Potter, but his friends say that he will not run without the support of some other organization. If the County Democracy runs a candidate of its own Tammany may unite with the Citizens in nominating Grace. Eugene Kelly, the bunker, treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, is at present the choice of the Tammany leaders for a union candidate, and they may nominate him if he will accept as their candidate regardless of a union.

The Republicans are talking strongly of nominating formelius N. Bilas, the well-known dry-goods mer-hant, who was talked of for Governor last year, fr. Bilas has expressed a disinglimation to Mr. Bliss has expressed a disinclination to accept a nomination, and a number of prominent members of the city organization called on him on Friday to urge him to allow his name to go before the Country Convention. Mr. Bliss told them that his business interests were such that he preferred not to accept any office, or even to allow his name to be used as a candidate. Notwithstanding Mr. Bliss's wish not to have his name used the Republicans are talking of him and hope to get his consent to accept the nomination. Unless he positively declines he will probably he nominated. If Mr. Bliss should not accept, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger will be the choice of many Republicans, though he has also expressed a wish not to have his name used. Elling Root, Thomas C. Acton. Levi M. Bates and other names are mentioned among the probable nominees. There is no talk of any combination with outside organizations.

The Irving Hall Convention will be the first one to meet, and it will appoint a conference committee. Tammany will follow, offering to unite with the County Democracy on one of six persons, including Controller Lows, Eugene Kelly, O. B. Potter and P. Henry Dugro, There is no protability of Tammany approving the nomination of Henry George, though some of the leaders are so badly scared as to advocate that course.

Jacob Bess estimates that Henry George will poll at least 30,000 votes, and probably 70,000. He thinks that 50 per cent of it will come out of the Democratic Fanks. That is the estimate also of some other leaders.

CONTROLLER LOEW ON THE SITUATION. NOT A CANDIDATE FOR THE MAYORALTY-WHAT THE FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER SHOULD DO. Controller Loew was asked yesterday whether

there was any truth in the report that he was a candi-

Cate for the Mayorsity. He replied:

"I am not a cardidate. But I am a Democrat, and
therefore I desire a union of the Democratic party in the city of New-York; not only because in union there is victory, but because disunion has always roboed the Democracy of this city of the decisive influence it would have as a unit-as the primal Democratic unit-in the State and the Nation. Union ought to insure a return to government by party and a rotation in office from good what I say, 'in the general public interest.' This excludes not only the excludes advancement of the political ambition of individuals, but also the exclusive pursuit of the supposed interest of a class or section of the people as against the body of the community. In this relation I refer to the so called labor, or George, movement. This promises to lead many people astray whose interest is opposed to it. Mr. George's principles, logically carried out, will lead to State socialism, which is about as bad a form of State organization as society could adopt for the laborer, for it would extinguish his personal independence and liberty and make him the slave of the state. The boycott is a unid form of the

would be put to under such a system. " The class who are assumed to be ranging themselves in the tanks of the ' labor' movement have no right to monopolize the term 'laborer'; we are all 'laborers,' monopolize the term 'laborer'; we are all 'laborers,' and the greater a man's consequence is in the community the harder and the more hours out of every twenty-four the is conged to labor. But so far as the interests of he chase of workers who are sought to be drawn into the George movement are encerned—that is, the workers for daily wance—they can only be secured through the Democratic party. The Democratic party has always been the political champion of the laborer, as it was bound to be by its principles as the party of the individual as against the parties of privileged classes. When the Democratic party in the forepart of this century finally destinged the old aristocratic Peteral party, it made the laborer as political freeman by giving him the belief. And true to its principles and traditions, the Democratic party has stood by the laborer to the present hour in the adverses

kind of control and choice of action the day laborer

of his just claims to relief. Witness the child labor bill; the establishment of boards of arbitration; the till to improve the condition of tenement-houses; the twelve-hour car-drivers bill, etc., etc. And witness the platform just adopted by the Massachusetts Democraev.

"At all events, the workers for daily wages, like all other classes in the community, should work with one of the other of the great parties of the country. But if the worker for daily wages is going to range himself apart behind a political combination of Socialistic fanatics and ignorant demagorues, the outcome of whose success can only be prostration of all enterprise in industry and the destruction of social order, why then, the rest of the community must unite to prevent any harm being done to the commonwealth, as the old Romans used to say in their days of social crises.

"If anarchy is to confrort them, all good citizens, be they Democrats or Republicans, must come together to make a common front against the common ensury. If George stays in the field, all the organizations that might otherwise more or less oppose each other—that is to say, Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, Republicans, Couny Democraty and Tanmany, should make a union on a good citizen against him. I would choose Edward Cooper or George W. Quintard for such a candidature."

PECKHAM'S FRIENDS ALARMED. EFFECT OF CLEVELAND'S INGRATITUDE.

BURDEN THAN THE JUDGE CAN CARRY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Oct. 2 .- The friends of Judge Peckam, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, are alarmed by the dissatisfaction of the Democratic party with his nomination. They clearly recognize that it is his position as the National Administration candidate that is especially damaging to him. If they could they would obliterate from the newspapers the reports of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee where the Administration's power was man-Committee were the Administration's power was man-flested. But the criticism of Judge Peckham is not alone made by the anti-Cieveland Democrats. Many of the Cleveland Democrats angrily comment upon the re-jection of Attorney-General O'Brien as the Administraion candidate. No man, they say, was more entitled to the Administration's support than he was. For four years, they say. Mr. O'Brien has cteadily used als great influence among the Democrats of Northern New-York in support of Mr. Cleveland. That influence was a highly valuable one, owing to the fact that Roswell P. Flower, a rival of Mr. Cleveland for the Presdency, had his summer home in Northern New-York and possessed great political strength there. The Attorney-General also, they point out, attended the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, and there labored night and day in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for President. Here again Mr. O'Brien rendered services of a peculiarly valuable nature in winning over to his side Irish Catholics opposed to him. He is rewarded this year for his labor for Mr. Cleveland by having all the Administration members of the Demoeratic State Committee instructed to vote against his nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Naturally his Democratic friends here and in Northern New-York feel indignant over the ingratitude of Mr. Cleve-

vote in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Countles will run below that of the other Domocratic candidates. One of istration may be said to have bought the Democratic State Committee. What other explanation can you give of the appointment of Duniel Magone as Collector of New-York! Of course Spratt, who is Magono's member of the committee, voted just as the Administration desired him to do. Indeed, was a second purchase-Benedict, of Elienville, Ulster County, was made Puelle Printer. After that occurred did Isaac N. Cox, of Eilenville and member of the Dem-ocratic State Committee, cast a vote against the National Administration ? And how did it happen that William A. Poucher, of Oswego, also a member of the Democratic months ago when he was a violent anti-Cleveland man. Well, his brother has been appointed Collector at Oc wego, and now Mr. Poucher votes with the Administra-

Governor Hill is reported to have given advice to Governor Hill is reported to have given advice to Democrats who called upon him in the last two or three days which increases the alarm of Judge Peckham's friends. The Governor is alleged to have said: "Quarrel as much as you like, but don't quarrel over the candidates for Assemblymen." In other words Mr. Hill has said: "I am not interested in the fate of any Democrate candidate or candidates, except over those for Assemblyman."
It is known that the Governor is intensely desirous of electing nineteen additional Democrate Assemblymen and thus a Democrat as United States Senator. Republicans believe that he would surrince the Democratic State fickel to accomplian this aim. Judge Peckham's friends, indeed, fear that he will be traded off for votes for Democratic conditions of the programment of the proposed of the properties of the

XVIth—Police Justice Power: XVIII—Force Joshus and Tay: XVIIII—Journe Joshus and Tay: XVIIII—Journe Joshus and Tay: XVIIII—Journe Joshus and Tay: XVIIII—Journe Joshus and Joshu

to Judge Perknam's support. Naturally, therefore, Mr. Manning is showing a great deal of interest in the cantasts. Politicians say that he will put at work for Judge Perkham every Democratic postmaster and collector of internativevenue in the State. Ferhaps it is owing to Mr. Manning's advice that Peckham's friends are preparing 'pasters' to put over Judge Danies's name. It is said to be a plan of theirs to persuade Republicans to vote for Perkham for Judge in exchange for Democratic votes for Republican candidates for Assemblymen. As Governor Hill's policy is to elect a Democratic votes for Republican candidates for Assembly, it would seem that the two plans clash. The Republicans are so confident of electing both Judge Daniels and a Republican Assembly that they will refuse to trade votes. It is plain, however, that many anti-Clevelan't Democrats, especially those of Tammany Hail, will not vote for Judge Perkham and that his vote will be much less than the total Democratic vote for Assemblymen. Every Republican politician of prominence in this city believes that Judge Daniels will be elected. It is clear that a majority of the lawyers of the city, irrespective of party, intends to vote for him.

A CORPSE WITH LIFE ENOUGH TO GET AWAY CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (Special) .- Yesterday an unknown and poorly-clad man fell apparently dead on the sidewalk at Iwelfth and Halated sta. In the crowd which gathered there were several who professed to know that the man had no friends nor home, so a neighboring undertaker was sent for to take charge of the ody. He accordingly dispatched a wagon to the scene, and into it the body was put. The driver started for the shop, but had not gone far before the supposed corpse shop, but had not gone far before the supposed corpse aat up, rabbed his eyes, and wanted to know where he was being taken, with several other counsdrains of a perceiptory and profane character. The driver rapidly sild down from his seat and disappeared down the street, while the revived corpse got out of the wacon and made equally rapid tracks in the opposite direction. A witness of the occurrence took charge the undertaker's wagon. No tidings of the corps, have since been received, but the driver returned to duty to-day, having recovered from his fright.

PHILADEPHIA, Oct. 2 (Special).-Concerning he report that the agents of the American Line Steamship Company in New-York have undertaken the con tract of bringing Mormon emigrants to this country, a epresentative of Peter Wright & Sons in this city said that his knowledge in the matter was from outside sources, but on the arrival of the European man the facts as given out would doubtless be confirmed. Upon the arrival of the emigrants at this port they will be put in care and taken directly from the emigrant depot at Washington-st. wharf to the West.

WANTING AN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SYSTEM. LYNN, Oct. 2 (Special) .- The Rev. R. J. Pullnan is manifesting a large interest in the introduction of an industrial training system in the public schools. A committee of the associated charities is now consulting rith a committee from the School Board in reference to be advisability of establishing industrial schools in the ity. They are being established in various New-Eng-

SALE OF THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE PROPERTY The real and personal estate of the Howe Macaine Company in Bridgeport, Conn., were sold at auction yesterdy by James Staples, as the special commissioner of the Supreme Court, under the court's order, as the result of a foreclosure suit. The mortgage was owned by the Central Trust Company of New-York. The purchaser was Lettita W. Garrison, the widow of Commodore Garrison, who held most of the bonds issued on the mortgage and bought the property in for \$100,000 merely to protect herself. The property not obvered by this mortgage was sold to E. Parmelee. All of if was disposed of subject to a prior mortgage seld by the CRF Savings Bank of Br.dg-port, and to two strackments beld by bondon creditors of the Howe Company. The sale was to have taken place in July last but hat to be post-principle leading of a mist ke in the alvertisement. The advertisement of the sale was made in The Tribunch that to be post-prior was published in a Bridgeport newspaper that the accitoneer, James Staples, hat even as a reason for the adjournment that The Tribunch had made a mistake in the advertisement. Mr. Staples to-day denied that he had so stated. The fact was that a biunder was committed in the instructions sent to The Tribunk. But there was no error on the part of The Tribunk, which merciy followed the directions sent. this mortgage was sold to E. Parmelee. All of if was dis-

SPECIAL DELIVERY OF ALL MAIL MATTER. The law extending the special delivery system so as to include the delivery by measuragers of all kinds of mail matter when the effect on Friday The system has only been ap-plicable neretolors to letters. Postmaster Fearson said yes-terday that very few artheirs had been sent through the small yesterday or the day before under the extension of the sys-lem. There will probably be a gracie demand for the service of measuringers in delivering small bundles about the holidage

YACHTS FOR THE AUXILIARY NAVY-AVAILABLE FLEET DISPATCH BOATS.

SEVENTEEN PRIVATE VESSELS THAT MAY BE USED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- A few days ago THE TRIBUNE gave, exclusively, a list of the fron American steamships that the Naval Board of Inspection had

mpiled for the Navy Department, which are to be inspecied, to ascertain how many of them could be made auxiliary cruisers. There was a total of seventy-three of a capacity of more than 2,000 tons each, of a supposed average speed of not less than fourteen knots. These will comprise a fleet, if they come up to the requirements, of vessels which may be fitted out to at-tack an enemy's commerce, to protect our own comnerce from similar cruisers, or to assist in blockading

are "to be inspected as to their capacity for torpedo boats, rams, tugs and dispatch vessels; vessels built of tron or steel, with engines noiseless in their working, possessing great speed and easily handled." The list for

Vessel.	Length in feet.	Tonnage.	When built.	Owner.
talanta orsair ectra alcon agonda amouna orina ourmahal cean Gem	252 2121 173 174 1021 130 219 138 235 200 113	1,311 568 248 304 120 129 846 159 745 114 96	1886	W. K. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould. J. Pierpont Morga Elbridge T. Gerr Joseph Stickney. Joseph C. Hosgian J. G. Bennett. William Astor. W. P. Clyde. J. A. Bostwick Pierre Lorillard.
ntinel	108	74 202	1883 1880	J. A. Aspinwall. W. H. Starbuck.
Utowana. king onemite	138	257 267 481	1883 1883 1880	E. V. R. Thayer. S. J. Tilden.

Government to keep American fishermen from eneroaching within the fishing limits, so she will not be available for service as a torpedo boat or dispatch vessel in the American Navv.

FORTHCOMING LABOR STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- The second annual report of the Bureau of Labor, now in course of preparation, will be a much more comprehensive document than the report laid before Congress last winter. A thorough labor to free labor, and every penitentiary, jail and employed in industrial pursuits, has been visited by fully tabulated, and taking these tables as a basis, it is believed that the extent to which the independent laborer or mechanic is affected by the prison-workers can be shown with sufficient exactness to serve as a guide for future legislation on the subject. The report will also The inquiries of the buceau on this subject cover s ation has been collected toncuing every strike of consequence that has occurred in the United States within

quence that has occurred in the United States within that period. From the data collected deductions of a general character will be made with a view to the establishment of certain rules that may all in forecasting the probable result of future atrikes, and in demonstrating the effects of such concerted movements upon the laboring and employing class and the industries at fected. The full report will probably be completed about the becoming of the coming year.

Representative Currin, of Pennsylvania, has arrived in this city from New-York where he has been on business connected with the Special Labor Investigating Committee. While in New-York he saw Mr. Horie, exvice president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and arranced to take his testimony, which is reserved as absolutely essential to complete the record of the great Western railroad strike, next week if a quorum of the Labor Committee can be got together by that time. The examination will take place in that event at the Wintsor Hotel in New-York, where Mr. Hoxie is now staying under his physician's care.

Washington, Oct. 2 .- Commissioner Miller, which with two spiget holes one of which shall be in the head and the other in the side of the barrel. Manufacturers in Massachusetta and elsewhere have, however, for a long time seen making their barrels with both spiget holes on the side of the barrel. This was done for the side of our venience and with no intention to defraud the Government. The practice has been tolerated by the autorities as not prepaintful to public interests. Other brewers have recently, however, complained against it as a violation of the law and the Department after a thorough investigation has decided that it must be stopped.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- Leave of absence for four months has been granted First Lieutenant John W.

Passed Assistant Engineer Clement Biddle has been ordered to the Naval Academy. Lieutenent L. W. Piep meyer has been detached from the Fish Hawk and granted six months' leave of absence; Ensign B. E. Thurston from the Ranger and placed on waiting orders: Passed Assistant Surgeon John M. Steele from the Nava Passed Assistant surgeon John M. Steele from the Naval Academy and granted six months' leave of absence; leave of anesnee for six months' has been granted to Pay Inspector James Ray with permission to leave the United States.

MR. LAMAR SETTING HIS HOUSE IN ORDER. Washington, Oct. 2 (Special) .- Secretary Lamar always has a big mail, but just now it is unusually large. The Secretary a few days ago took a house of N-st., and as soon as that fact had been duly recorded in the newspapers the letters began to pour in. The numshort, servants of all kinds, is astonishing, and every mail brings to the secretary a large batch of applica-tions. Of course every one of the applicants is thorough-ly convinced that he or she, as the case may be, is just the person wanted, and takes particular pains to im-press the fact upon Mr. Lamar's patient and long-suffer-ing mind.

THE PRESIDENT WILL GO TO RICHMOND. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- The President will visit the fair of the Virginia State Agricultural Society at Ricamond, Va., on October 21. Mrs. Cleveland will probably accompany him.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1886.

Appointment.—The President has appointed Joseph I. Wagner to be pension agent at Knoxville, Tenu., see Taylor resigned. CIVIL SERVICE .- President Edgerton, of the Civil Service Commission, has returned to this city from Indiana, completely restored in health. He says that in Indiana, where civil Service reform was received with open hostility, the movement is growing rapidly in favor, and now meets with toleration in places where formerly it was a subject of derision. All of the commissioners are now in the city and will at once devote their attention to modifications of the rules.

STORY OF A HAIBBREADTH ESCAPE. CHICAGO, Oct. 2 .- A dispatch to The Times from Fort Worth, Texas, says; "D. S. Curtis, age twenty-two, has laid before County-Attorney Bowen the details of an attempted lynching, in which he says that two months ago he was charged by people in the Bear Creek neighborhood with circulating slanderous reports about a young woman, and it was demanded that he marry her in reparation. He refused, when a young man hit him on the head with an aze-handle, crushing his skull. While in bed suffering from his wounds a party of seven men took him out and nanzed him to a true. He says that he took his kulfe from his pocket and cut himself down."

THE MARKET FOR PRINT CLOTHS. FALL RIVER, Mass., Cct. 2 (Special) .- The market for prints is hran at 31g cents for 64s and 31e named, but manufacturers are not auxious to sell, as they look for increased prices. The weekly statement shows the following: Production, 175,000 pieces; deliveries, 171,000 pieces; stock, 24,000 pieces; and sales, 534,000 pieces. The sales include the following. Odd, 185,000; 555, 8,000; 64s, 71,000; spots, 48,000, and minutes, 210,000.

PROTEST AGAINST A RIFLE MATCH AWARD. NEW-BEDFORD, Oct. 2 (Special).-Company E, this city, to-day submitted specifications of a forms rotest against giving the first prize at the State Rifl Boston. Company E has proof that Company D used different sights to their rifes than those authorized by the State. Company D's total was 193 and Company E's was 192. Match this week to Company D. First Corps Cadets of

ELECTING A TEACHER OF CHURCH HISTORY. PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 2 .- At a meeting of the Board of Directors held here yesterday the Rev. Andrew Armstrong was elected associate professor of church listory in the Theological Seminary. Mr. Armstrong is a young man, a graduate of Princeton College and of the Seminary, taking high honors in both courses. He has just returned from Germany, where he has been porsuing studies to fit him for his new position. Prolessor Armstrong is a son of A. C. Armstrong, the publisher, of New-York. Church History in the Theological Seminary. Mr. Arm

INDICTED FOR MUNDEROUS CONSPIRACY.

tention of the grand lury this morning and true bills were found. Since the arrest, Glassmaker has married Miss Pressman. To-day, before District-Attorney Graham, he swore that the whole taing was a joke, that he was not to be killed.

ACTION BY THE SUBWAY COMMISSION.

SERVING A NOTICE ON THE ELECTRIC LINES-A CONTRACT FOR THE NEUCHATEL COMPANY. mr. Gibbens, the counsel of the Electrical ubways Commis-tion, served the following notice yesterday upon the president

of the New-York Electric Lines Company: You are hereby no-tified that on Monday next at 2 p m. in the office of the Attor-ney-General at Albany, or as soon thereafter as may be conven-ient to him, I shall petition the Hon. Dennis O'Brien, Attor-ing-General of this state, to begin soit against you to dis-solve you on the following papers. This notice is given in order that you may, if you so desire, be present or repre-sented at said time and place and urge any reasons and cause you may have why such action should not be taken by said officer of State.

Bated Oct. 2, 1886, In the polition is the

Dated Oct. 2, 1866.

In the petition to the Attorney-General, Mr. Gibbens says: Your attention is respectfully called to the following am davit of the president of the New-York Electric Lines Company, wherein it appears:

First—That said company is a domestic corporation organized under the laws of this state in October, 1832, and existing as such for the purpose of owning, naing, constructing and leasing lines of telegraph wires or other electrical conductors for telegraphic and telephonic communication and other electrical purposes to be placed under the payements and sidewalks of the streets, avenues and public highways of the clies of New-York and Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, and with full power to carry out said purposes, under and by virtue of said chapter 263 of the laws of 1848, and chapter 397 of the laws of 1879, and the several acts amendancy of and supplemental to said acts, and with all the powers therein or otherwise given by law to corporations organized under chapter 295 of the laws of 1848, but this plaintiff has never operated ner intended to operate electrical conductors its Intention having slaways been and still beling to lease to other persons, natural or corporate, all of its electrical conductors and not to operate these and you conductors which it was incorporated and was not really to commence such business until 1885.

Necond—That owing to reasons specified said company has not yet commenced the business for which it was incorporated and was not really to commence such business until 1885.

Appended to the petition is a copy of an affidavit made and swort to September 27, 1886, by Skiney F. Shelbourne, president of the Electric Lines Company.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Subway Construction Company, and least evening in reference to the report that In the petition to the Attorney-General, Mr. Gibbens says

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Subway Construction Company, said last evening in reference to the report that the contract for a section of the subway work had been given

to the Neuchatel Company:

We are going to try the Neuchatel and we are witry the Averill Company, and will try anything that sider of value in the work. This will be done in a by way. We have plenty of money and have no infecting out to anybody. We may be a little selling out to anybody. We may be a little at first, as this is a new business, it is only a question of time when the telegraph lines.

Rosa Pribula, a good looking Hungarian girl, committed micide in the Compton House, at Twenty-fourth-st, and Third-ave, yesterday by taking a dose of exalle acid. She secured a position in an East Side lodging house. She did not like to work however, and left nor place. Her sister told her she must get some work and a few days ago she left home. A letter written in German and Hungarian was found in her room yesterday. It read:

The written in German and Hungaran was state in the room pesterday. It read:

MT lightoving Sisting: I ask your forgiveness for this. Go to lies in where you will find my trunk with letters and papers in. I owe him do conts for one breaffast. Schleisinger, whom I served, over me a dollar yet. Collect that. This I ask of you, I bessed of you, in the name of our common religion, to do, bury me in my closhes as you find me. Smooth my hair to the left side and the it with a white ribbon. Let me have my jersey and yellow dress on in the coffin and what else you flud me with. Bout try to make any unnecessary trouble for any one. No one has known, but myself. I have made up my mind to it alone. Only my Good is left to me. What could I do! Alone I cannot get along in this strange land. It is no use trying. Have unity you my one stater, and we have not been each other as sisters should. When I am goue perhaps you will be happier. I wish you health and happiness. Farewill, my dear sister and brother-in-law. Good-by te the whole world.

Roza Printila.

The first forty eight hours' experience with five cent faces at all hours on the Third Avenue Elevated Road has evi-

sufficiently large to bring the daily receipe up to choose prior to October 1.

"There was some little diminution in the travel on our road presterday and to-day," said the secretary of the Third Avenue surrace road yesterday, "but not southern on anise may alarm. You may state postile been separated and managing will not reduce farse to docute, as an anise experience, since at that rate each measuring our our product of the second day will be iessened."

At the Second Avenue surface road offices it was said that that there had been no perceptible difference in the travel on that road since October 1.

Since the death of Bombi, the rhinoceros in Central Park, is cage has been empty, and the efforts of Superintendent

short time ago he was informed that the dealers in animals in Berlin had a young female hippopotamus that they would send to take Bombi's place. On Friday word was not wanted from Berlin that if the young hippopotamus was not wanted it would be sold to the Austrian Zoological Gardens in Vienna. Mr. Conalin consulted with the Park Commissioners and it was concluded to purchase the hippopotamus, and word to that effect was sent yesterday to Berlin. The animal will be shipped at once and with arrive about the last of the month. The hippopotamus is about inner years old and weighs over six hundred pounds. She is yet a baby and has not attained one-fourth of her growth and is said to be in a good, healthy condition. The owners are to deliver her in New York subject to the approval of the Fark authorities. Several of the zoological collections in this country have hippopotamused Mr. tonkin said yesterday, and one or two of the European gardens have a pair of them. The one just purchased is likely to be the only one to be obtained for several years, owing to trouble among the natures in the horthern part of Africa and negative the among are taken in Central Africa and brought by caravan through Egypt to the ited Soa. This one is the last that has been captured in two years. A portion of Bombi's cage in the memagerie will be converted into a tank for its new occupant.

TOUNG HOLLAND THOUGHT TO BE IN CANADA. George Holland, jr., the nineteen year-old youth who embezzed \$280 intrusted to him for deposit in the Ninth Na tional Bank by Julius A. Robinson, proprietor of St. Nicholas Hotel at Breadway and Washington Place, on September 28, has not yet been found by Inspector Eproces's detectives and it is behaven that he has joined the American colony in

It is believed that he has joined the American colony in Caracle.

Helland is the son of George Holland, the well-known comedian who is playing an engagement with Louise Pomeroy and was in Braddock, Penn., last hight, Joseph Holland, of McKee Ramkin's Company and E. M. Holland, the comedian, are his uncies. Young Holland is about five feet and eight and one half inches in height, has broad shoulders, black hair and eyes and weight about 100 pounds. He has been known under the various names of Holland, Vance and Osborne, the latter being the present name of his mother, who was divorced from George Holland several years ago and married her present named in heuntreal in 1884.

Mr. Roumson offers a reward of \$50 to any one who will cause the aryest of the young embezzier.

INTEREST IN THE JAEHNE DECISION. A good deal of interest is telt as to the decision which it is expect the Cours of Appeals will hand down on Monday next n the Jachne case. It is not a question of Jachne's guilt of the Penal Cade or under three of the Consolidation Act Jachne was tried and convicted under the Penal Code. Should the Court of Appeals decide that Jachne was illenally con-

TEACHERS WHO ARE WILLING TO MARRY.

THACHERS WHO ARE WILLING TO MARRI.

The orders which are received from the Board of Education at the public schools are sometimes amusing, and are frequently characterized by the teachers as indiculous. On Friday the principal of one of the grammar schools of York-ville received an order to find out whether any of the teachers had been married in the last year. The principal noted the necessary questions on pieces of paper and sent them to the several teachers, with a request for their answers. When these answers were returned one of them said: "No, but ready," Another was "No, but anxious to." One, well advanced in years, said: "Waiting for a chance." The next, a bright, charming young help, "Willing to." Single blee-schools agoed enough for me." said one who had been illed. And then, one who must needs take early opportunity illed. And then, one who must needs take early opportunity illed. And then, one who must needs take early opportunity as a cape them. No. 11 with a falling infection, and in parenthe Where the man ?"

EXPLAINING MRS. HART'S DEATH. The Rev. A. B. Simpson, of the Gospel Tabernacle, who has been conducting a series of "faith meetings" in Peckskill, said yesterday in regard to the sudden death of Mrs. Julia E.

hart at one of those meetings:
"The statement that she died subsequent to my anointing The statement that she died subsequent to my anointing their with oil conveys a wrong impression. Mrs. Hart came to the meeting with a daughter, i think, and she was one of about fifty present who were anointed. She had a large aweling on her neck from gottre, and was quite di! was informed. She probably came with the hop out teems behealted. Here was by no means a specific case. I heard that a woman had fainted and we gathered around her. Being unable to restore consciousness at once a physician was called, but was mable to do anything. Our meetings were in no way responsible for Mrs. Hart's death, nor were they considered so in Peeksskii at the time."

David Chadwick, who was arrested by Secret Service officers in Albany on a charge of selling counterfeit money, was re-leased on ball yesterday by Commissioner Shields. He is an PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 (Special).—The arrest of George Engard, William Courad and Miss and manufactures counterfelt out to sell or passes.

Margaret Pressman, who are under ball for threatening to murder Fesne Glassmaker, was brought to the atGRANT IN PEACE.

BY GENERAL ADAM BADEAU,

XVIII. PRESIDENT ELECT. Copyright, 1886.

A few days after the election Grant returned from Galena to Washington. He was accompanied by his family and three staff officers, of whom I was one. There had been threats of assaesination and I had opened several letters that contained warnings of this danger, but Grant took no precautions and made no change in his plans, though his route was known in advance. The aides-de-camp were armed, but this was nuknown to him.

Twice when I had been travelling with Grant attempts were made to take his life. In North Carolina on his return from the surren-

attempts were made to take his life. In North Carolina, on his return from the surren-der of Johnston to Sherman, the train on which he was journeying was thrown from the rails under circumstances that left little doubt of under circumstances that left little doubt of the design. There was no one in the single car but the Union General-in-Chief and his party of two or three officers, and if some bitter and disappointed spirit out of all the millions at the South had taken this method to avenge the lost cause, it would hardly have been extraordinary, and certainly not unprecedented. At another time, soon after the war, Grant was passing through Southern Indiana, a region where the rancor during the rebellion had been almost fiercer than in the field, and as those who indulged it did not fight, but only talked, they cherished their hatred when the war was ended—unlike most of the men who spilt their blood for the cause they preferred.

It was night, and we were on a special train. It was night, and we were on a special train,

again in a single car. Again there was no one in the party but Grant with two of his staff, a servant, and the officers of the road. staff, a servant, and the officers of the road. We were moving at a rapid rate, and about midnight arrived at a bridge at least an eighth of a mile in length, and that crossed a stream seventy or eighty feet below. The night was dark, and a switch had been left open at the approach to the bridge, while stones were placed on the road in advance. The train was, of course, thrown off the rails, but the impetus was sufficient to carry us across the bridge and into a narrow cut beyond, before the car was overturned. The banks of the cut prevented a serious fall and the speed of the engine had been checked, but Grant was more disturbed than I often saw him in an emergency. The car was violently shaken, and he left his scat and went to the door before the motion ceased. No one was injured, but had the overturn occurred twenty seconds sooner the train must have been precipitated into the the overturn occurred twenty seconds sooner the train must have been precipitated into the river. The car was too much damaged to proceed, but we mounted the engine and in this way travelled to our destination through the night. There was no doubt in the mind of any that the interruption had been planned, out it was thought wise to say nothing on the subject, and the details of the incident were not made public. Only one or two miscreants had probably been concerned in the attempt, and there was no reasen to cast odium on a whole region, or to arouse the indignation of the country, which was hardly yet appeased since the murder of Lincoln. Grant himself enjoined silence in regard to the circumstance, and his companions were very willing to comply, for crime is contagious, and to announce one attempt like this is to suggest another. There was little change in Grant's outward demeanor after the election. He was as sim-There was little change in Grant's outward demeanor after the election. He was as simple as ever, though somewhat more reserved. I fancied I saw the shadow of his coming responsibility and that it depressed him. On his arrival at Washingon he was at once beset with applications for office, and advice for his own behavior and policy. One of his acquaintances, a Mr. Corbyn, who afterward became his bother-in-law, wrote out an inaugural address for him in full, and brought it to him in my presence. As soon as Corbyn left the room Grant handed the paper to me and told me to seal it up, and be sure it was not read by any human being till after the 4th of March. He never knew the contents and I never read more than the first line: "Fellowcitizens, I appear before you at this time."

There were more than six hundred letters waiting for him in Washington, all of which I opened. A newspaper correspondent came in and saw me at this task, and the next week there was a caricature of "The man that opens the letters" sitting behind a heap of rejected applications as high as the table: this part of the representation was not exaggerated. Grant directed me to show him no letters that asked for office. He always had an idea that the

There were more than six hundred letters waiting for him in Washington, all of which I opened. A newspaper correspondent came I opened. A newspaper correspondent came there was a caricature of "The man that opens the letters" sitting behind a heap of rejected applications as high as the table; this part of the representation was not exaggerated. Grant directed me to show him no letters that asked for office. He always had an idea that the man who sought a place was unfit for it; that in his case might have been correct, for he lacked ordinary ambition and yet possessed great faculties; but most people will consider when he heard of his own nomination. Marshall Jewell went to Washington once to urge lacked ordinary ambition and yet possessed great faculties; but most people will consider that he was exceptional in this peculiarity as in so many others.

Some of the applications, however, cam-Some of the applications, however, came from people of so much consequence, or from friends of such a degree of intimacy, personal or political, that notwithstanding his injunction I did not always feel at liberty to withhold them, and he tacitly admitted that I was right. Among the aspirants was Henry Wilson, then Senator from Massachusetts and afterward Vice-President, who set forth his desires and vice-President, who set forth his desires and accelifications for the position of Secretary of Vice-President, who set forth his desires and qualifications for the position of Sceretary of War. Grant did not answer the letter, and the subject was never broached in conversation between them. Those who wanted foreign missions were numerous, and collectorships and other lucrative posts were in great demand. But no applicant received an answer.

While he was at Galena Grant had said to me that he thought Motley, the historian, would make a good Sceretary of State. Motley had been Minister at Vienna, but was removed by Johnson for criticising the Reconstruction policy of the Administration too sharply, and great sympathy was felt for him by Republicans. Sumner especially was sharply, and great sympathy was felt for him by Republicans. Sumner especially was anxious that he should be restored to the post he had lost. Modey corresponded with me during the canvass, and sent me copies of the speeches he made for Grant. These were shown to Grant and they impressed him favorably. But soon after the election Grant visited Boston, where Motley called on him. I did not accompany my chief on this occasion, and on his return I inquired his opinion of Motley. "He parts his hair in the middle and carries a single eye-glass," was the reply: and the tone as much as the words indeated that the historian was too foreign in his ways to please the President-elect. At that time Grant had not entirely rid himself of the narrowness of his early life, some of which indeed lasted even through his Presidency; but after he went abroad and met so many great men in Europe and Asia, and even Africa, with dress and manners different from anything he

During the winter of 1868-69 Seward, as Secretary of State, attempted to settle the difficulties with England arising out of the Alabama claims. As the new Administration was just coming into power, the Republicans were very indignant that a discredited Cabinet should assume to control the policy of the Natien in so important an affair. But Seward persisted, and a treaty was negotiated at Loudon which was extremeaffair. But Seward persisted, and a treaty was negotiated at London which was extremely unacceptable to the Republicans, and indeed, to the majority of the Nation, of whatever party. Grant was especially displeased, and expressed his feeling openly. He disliked Seward, to whom he attributed not a little of Johnson's craft, and he thought the negotiation an unwarrantable intrusion on his own approaching recognition. ing prerogatives. Besides this, he entirely disapproved the concessions of the Administration to England.

Before the treaty was confirmed he took a remarkable step. I was personally acquainted with Sir Edward (then Mr.) Thornton, the British Minister, and Grant directed me to pay the Envoy a visit, and in the course of conversation make known his objections to the treaty; in fact, to declare that I was certain Grant would use his influence to prevent its confirmation by the Senate, and if it should be ratified would, as President, assuredly procure its revocation. I made my visit, not stating that I had been sent by Grant, but implying this as well as I was able without express words. The Minister doubtless understood my object, and knew that such a visit could not possibly have been paid by the confidential secretary of the President-elect without the sanction of his chief. If he did his duty, he notified his own Government; but the only cesult apparent was a renewed haste on the part of the plempotentiaries, so that the treaty might be concluded before Grant came into his

place. It was ratified by the contracting Governments, but almost immediately rejected by the Senate, and in less than two months the Administration that made it was out of power. The Treaty of Washington, negotiated under. Grant and Gladstone, took its place.

This was not the only occasion when Grant acted as if the responsibilities of government.

This was not the only occasion when Grant acted as if the responsibilities of government were very near. General Rosecrans was nominated by Johnson as Minister to Mexico about this time; the appointment was known to be very disagreeable to Grant, if not purposely designed to be offensive to him. The animosity of Rosecrans after Grant removed him from command at Chattanooga had never ceased. He had, like most of the discarded generals, joined the party that opposed the war, and had supported Johnson through all his tergiversations and aberrations. To appoint an important Minister immediately before the beginning of a new administration would have been under any circumstances discourteous and exceptional, but when the Minister was openly and personally hostile to the incoming President, the nomination appeared a studied insult.

and personally hostile to the incoming President, the nomination appeared a studied insult.

Grant directed me to write to his personal friend, Mr. Romero, who had long been Mexican Minister to the United States, but who now in the Mexican Government. I was to address him not avowedly by Grant's order, but so that my authority could not be mistaken, and to state to Romero how distasteful the appointment of Rosecrans was to Grant. The envoy thus would be unable in the short time that he enjoyed his honors to execute any important diplomatic business, or to thwart the policy of the incoming Government. Grant would probably not have taken this course but for his profound interest in Mexican affairs, an interest of which the administration was very well aware. He had recommended a definite policy in regard to Mexico, and to have a man appointed as Minister there who was likely to oppose in advance whatever he believed were Grant's views, was in Grant's eyes sufficient justification for this interference.

It must be remembered too, that Grant had been given by Congress an authority that made him in many matters independent of the President. It had been declared his duty to oppose the President's acts and policy. He had seen Johnson tried for high crimes and misdemeanors, and almost deposed. He believed that his own election was the condemnation of Johnson, the fiat of the people directing him to undo much that Johnson had done. Yet Johnson was endeavoring to carry measures in regard both to England and Mexico which he knew to be unacceptable to the people and offensive to the President they had chosen. Now, when Grant found himself on the threshold of the highest place, the sensation of power, as well as the consciousness of his own rights, was very strong. The acts I have described are evidence that he felt the importance of his position more fully than he showed. They were not known to any man about him but myself, and were never revealed by me until now.

As the time approached when Grant was

but myself, and were never revealed by me until now.

As the time approached when Grant was to enter upon his new functions those who were expecting place or recognition at his hands became restive because he gave no intimation of his purposes. Every effort was made to obtain an insight into his plans, but without avail. He did not disclose even to Rawlins or Washburne—who had been his trusted intimates from the very beginning of his greatness—what he meant to do for or with them. Henry J. Raymond, who was a warm, and, of course, an important supporter of Grant, wrote to me begging for a hint of the future President's policy, so that he might be prepared to advocate it. I read the letter to Grant, but he refused to furnish any data for a reply. Mr. Greeley also, I was told by these who should have known, would; have been very glad to be taken into Grant's considence, although he made himself no application like Raymond's; but the same silence was preserved toward him. The country was full of comment on this reticence, and many of Grant's friends became anxious, not only those who wanted place, but others from a genuine and patriotic concern. But Grant kept every intention within his own breast down to a very few days before his inauguration.

when he heard of his own nomination. Marshall Jewell went to Washington once to urga shall Jewell went of a friend to the Russian

when he heard of his own nomination. Marshall Jewell went to Washington once to urge the appointment of a friend to the Russian Mission, but was unsuccessful, and on his return he learned that his own name had been sent to the Senate for the post. Jewell was afterward dismissed from the Cabinet in the same peremptory way. Grant said to him one morning: "Mr. Jewell, I would like to receive your resignation"; and that was the Minister's first and only warning.

But besides this, Grant was undoubtedly at this time affected by the adulation that was offered him. His head was as little turned as any man's who comes into the highest place; but he had been told for years of his greatness, of his judgment, of his knowledge of men. All who approach Presidents or Presidents and withhold what will displease; all have something to ask, if only recognition, for the recognition of Presidents is itself an honor; and most people want much more. Everyone now was assuring Grant that the people reposed full confidence in him, that he was the sole arbiter, the judge of last resort; and in some sort this was true; but the unwillingness to ask or take any advice in this untried and most difficult of all positions—in a man who had no experience either in distributing the patronage or administering the affairs of civil government—betrayed a confidence in himself almost unprecedented. This is the explanation of the distance at which he kept not only the public and the press, but political and personal friends, He alone was to be President, and he alone, he thought, was responsible.

the tone as much as the words indicated that the historian was too foreign in his ways to please the President-elect. At that time Grant had not entirely rid himself of the narrowness of his early life, some of which indeed lasted even through his Presidency; but after he went abroad and met so many great men in Europe and Asia, and even Africa, with dress and manners different from anything he had seen in America, he ceased to regard such peculiarities as decisive. No man ever grew or expanded in mind and taste and character more continuously and conspicuously.

During the winter of 1868-69 Seward, as Secretary of State, attempted to settle the is excellences, if I do not hesitate to portray his errors; and this that I now point out was one of the most conspicuous in his career.

One afternoon, about three weeks before the 4th of March, Grant wrote his inaugural address. I was in the room, and when he had finished he handed the paper to me. This was before the return of Rawlins from Connecticut, whither he had gone sick and almost heart-broken, tecause Grant withheld his confidence. The address was written at the first almost as it was afterward delivered. Grant told me to lock it up carefully, and it is within my knowledge that he showed it to no one but myself until a day or two before the inauguration. I went over it repeatedly with him during this period, for he was used to allowing me to read his mest important and secret papers, and to make what suggestions I chose as to matter or style. But in all his utterances I was always anxious that he should say his own thought, and as far as possible in his own way. On this occasion I suggested one material change, or rather addition.

I had been greatly impressed with the sen-